

Analysis Of Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character In *Home Alone 1*

Ramadya Abitza<sup>1</sup> Alfian<sup>2</sup> Yenti<sup>3</sup>

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi  
[alfian@uinjambi.ac.id](mailto:alfian@uinjambi.ac.id) [yenti@uinjambi.ac.id](mailto:yenti@uinjambi.ac.id)

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**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this research is to discuss the politeness strategies in *Home Alone 1* movie. *Home Alone 1* tells the story of a child name Kevin who tries to keep his house from burglars. Kevin uses politeness strategies to fulfill his ambitions. The purposes of this study are as follows: (1) to know kinds of politeness strategy used by the main character in the *home alone 1* movie, (2) to know how the main character used the politeness strategies. This article uses a pragmatic approach from Eva Alcon Soler and Aricia Martinez Flor (2008), and politeness from Brown and Levinson theory (1978). The methods are qualitative research and descriptive method to analyze the data. The researcher used the documentation to collect the data while source of the data was taken from the dialogues and the scene in *Home Alone 1* movie. The finding in this thesis shows that Kevin uses politeness strategies to keep his house from burglars and communicate with other characters. (1) Four types of politeness strategies used by Kevin are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record, (2) Kevin uses the politeness strategy in form of direct communicating and indirect communicating.

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**Corresponding Author:**

Ramadya Abitza, Alfian, Yenti  
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi  
Jambi, Indonesia  
Email: [alfian@uinjambi.ac.id](mailto:alfian@uinjambi.ac.id) [yenti@uinjambi.ac.id](mailto:yenti@uinjambi.ac.id)

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**1. Introduction**

One of the basic needs of human beings in this universe is language. Therefore language is used to communicate and engage each other. We express our feelings as we use words, as well as the cultural values and traditions of the cultures, as a

member in our families, social networks and other organizations.. According to Bloch and Trager (1942) language is a set of signs that functions and communicates randomly with an internal system. In general, it can be said that language is a means of conveying knowledge, emotions, concepts or feelings. Language is a way of transporting something in other words. Language analysis is called linguistics. According to Lyons (1981), linguists typically describe linguistics as a scholarly study of language. Saussure (1966) regards language as a standardized sign system. He describes linguistics as the study of language and the study of the manifestations of human speech.

Linguistics have some parts. First is Semantic. It is a linguistic branch that studies the meaning or meaning contained in a language, code, or other types of representation. Second is morphology - the science of language that studies word formation. Third is syntax - the science of the strategies and rules for making sentences in natural language. Fourth is phonology - the science of the vocabulary of the phonemes of a language and their distribution. Fifth is Pragmatic. It is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between context and meaning.

Pragmatic is a linguistic subdiscipline. According to Leech (1983) pragmatics are the study of meaning in reference to speaking situations. While Levinson (1983) states that Pragmatics is the study of language-context relation, which describes the foundation of language comprehension. One of the aspects included in pragmatics is politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1978), politeness is how people behave in a way that attempts in considering of the feelings of their addressee. Politeness also means that being polite is not simply way like saying, “thank you” or “please” in the right place. It is the matter of how people use their language appropriately toward their addressee. It means that politeness is an important point to maintain a good relationship with other people.

## **2. Review of Literature**

### **a. Definition of Pragmatic**

Eva (2008) states that pragmatic is one of those terms that gives the appearance that something very precise and technical is being addressed although, in fact, it often has little precise understanding and focuses primarily

on the analysis of speech acts. In the other hand, the pragmatics concentrate on the interaction between linguistics and the speakers of certain forms. Pragmatics consider human in observation. In real life people do not always speak openly to express what they desire in order to be respectful and appreciate others. In certain special circumstances, people will prefer to communicate implicitly rather than directly. For example, while the robber comes to Kevin's house and Kevin says, it can be seen in the statement: *Down here, you big horse's ass!*<sup>1</sup>

The sentence above does not mean that he simply makes a point about the horse's ass, but it is an indirect order for the robber to take look for him and chase him. Kevin could directly say *down here and get me!* but here he attempts to be more polite, so he uses an indirect request. Furthermore, context of language plays an important part in the perception of meaning. In a single statement, various contexts will give rise to different interpretations. Just as in this sentence. The interpretation of the comments should be understood on the basis of the situation or the context. Scott (1990) regards the study of language that emphasizes on the interpretation of the speaker and the meaning of the context is called pragmatic. This statement is supported by some linguists such as, Istvan Kecskes and Laurance (2007) that state pragmatics as the study of meaning in the relation to a speech situation. Similarly, Evala Alcon Soler and Alicia Martinez Flor (2008) also state that the pragmatic study of the meaning and contextual meaning of the speaker emphasizes on the use of human language in communication, which is affected by the state of culture.

#### **b. Politeness Strategies**

One of the facets of pragmatism is politeness. Politeness is not only in form and in words, but also in the social role and context assumed. If the speaker says that there is a more humble form than the meaning demand, the speech partner would assume that there is a secret intent. Grice (1975) figures out, that the participants in the dialogue should still consider the decency strategies. He states the role of politeness in society is very important and appropriate. According to

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<sup>1</sup> Duration 00.27.23 -> 01.27.27

Holmes (1992), the formality factor can also be polite. In formal contexts, the best way to communicate to your siblings will depend on your role in communicating.

Politeness is really important to human beings. According to Arthur Martine (2013), being pleasant in speaking to the right people is really necessary for a stable social interaction with others. It means that politeness has been translated as a willingness to be more pleasing to others and to inspire them to build a harmonious relationship. People have sought to stop dissension and to disappoint polite and more appealing gestures to some.

People must consider various factors related to social distance and intimacy when understanding what is said in an interaction. Zeydan K. Omar and Sura Abdul Wahid (2010) states that people typically involve the relative status of the participants based on social values such as power and age. For example, speakers who have lower status in English speaking context tend to mark social distance between themselves and higher status speaking by using address forms that include a title and last name, but not the first name, for example: Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Adams, or Dr Dang. While the goal of politeness is to make all of the parties relaxed and comfortable with one another, these culturally define standards at times may be manipulated to inflict shame on a designated party. Therefore, we need to know more about politeness strategies to build the harmony of our communication.

### **c. Kinds of Politeness Strategies**

#### **a) Bald on Record**

Speaking in direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or minimized. This strategy is performed in the most direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way as possible. It is the most effective way for the speaker to get his message through to the hearer but the speaker ignores the hearer's face and its wants. Here, the utterance is maximally efficient with regards to Anne's conversational maxims. According to Zeydan K. Omar and Sura Abdul Wahid (2010), "we do not follow these maxims in

conversations but they motivate the speakers to pay attention to the face wants and avoid conflict”.

**b) Positive Politeness**

Positive politeness strategy is redressive directed to the addressee's positive face: his desire that his wants should be thought of as desirable. This strategy is used to promote high involvement and solidarity. Zeydan K. Omar and Sura Abdul Wahid (2010) state that positive politeness is not necessarily redressive of the particular face want infringed by the FTA but a kind of social accelerator such as joking.

**c) Negative Politeness**

Satisfying person's negative face by recognizing and respecting the addressee is negative face wants and negative politeness also making a request less infringing, such as “If you don't mind...” or “If it isn't too much trouble...” respects a person's right to act freely. In others word deference. There is a greater use of indirect speech acts.

**d) Off Record**

Delivering the intention indirectly, it means that the off-record strategy is used by the speaker to achieve a communicative intention indirectly. In other words, the speaker is trying to avoid the responsibility of doing an FAT. In these strategies, the hearer decides how to interpret the speaker is utterance (FTA). The FTA is performed 'off-record' typically through the use of an indirect illocutionary act which has more than one interpretation. For example, “The door is not open.” which mean the speaker wants the hearer to open door. The meaning of the statement is not directly stated by the speaker.

**d. The Main Character's Ways of Using Politeness Strategies**

Kierkegaard (1991) states that the use of politeness strategies could be with the direct communicating and indirect communicating.

**a) Direct Communicating**

Direct communication happens when a speaker's true intention is communicated in his/her verbal message. It expresses the speaker's/sender's need and desires explicitly. When a direct communicator wants or needs something, he/she will "come right out and say it". Direct communicators take the other speaker's words at face value: they will not analyze the message for underlying meaning. They value the effectiveness of short, direct answers, and expect and respect honesty and frankness.

**b) Indirect Communicating**

Indirect communication happens when a speaker's true intentions are hidden. Indirect speakers will not make a direct statement or directly answer a question that might cause tension or result in an uncomfortable situation. They are more likely to say "maybe" or "possibly" when the true answer is "no". Indirect communicators believe that being polite is more important than giving a true response; this belief is related to the concept of "saving face" to avoid hurting another person's self-esteem. Indirect communication is acting out rather than directly saying what a person is thinking or feeling using facial expressions, tone of voice, and or gestures.

**3. Method**

The researcher used qualitative research and descriptive method that was suitable with the aim of this research. Qualitative research might be in descriptive form. The data collected in the form of words as a descriptive explanation than a number. The result of the research contained quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. Creswell (1997) regards descriptive method as a research which aims to describe a phenomenon accurately based on the characteristic of research. In this thesis, the researcher used qualitative research, where the data was analyzed through interpreting, not statistical analysis. Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2011) stated: "Qualitative research provides attention to natural data, data in relation to the context of its existence. These are the ways in which qualitative research is perceived as multi-research because research in turn involves

a large number of relevant social phenomena. In the study of literary works, for example, will be the author, the social environment in which the author is located, including cultural elements.”

#### **4. Finding and Discussion**

##### **a. Finding**

The results of the research are presented in detail on the finding and discussion section. The results answer the objectives the research to identify and to describe the kinds of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson theory, and how politeness strategies used by the main character by using Kierkegaard theory in the *Home Alone 1* film. In the finding, the frequencies of the types politeness strategies, and how politeness strategies used by the main character presented in the analysis section.

The findings of this research based on the first research question the researcher found four kinds of politeness strategies experienced by Kevin, they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record. As for the aspect of linguistics that effected, there are two ways of using politeness strategies. Those are direct communicating and indirect communicating. The researcher found three types of direct communicating and two of indirect communicating.

##### **b. Discussion**

In this part, the researcher explained about types of politeness strategies used by the main character, they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record. It can be seen below:

##### **1. Kinds of Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Character**

###### **a) Bald on Record Strategy**

According to Brown and Levinson (1991): “bald on record strategy is speaking in direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or minimized”. This strategy is performed in the most direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way as possible. Based on the data, the researcher

found bald on record, there were four data found. It can be seen in the discourse below:

Datum 1

**Context :**

In the night of Christmas eve, Kevin went to church and sat on chair with Marley, they both undeliberately met there because they had bad feeling about themselves, and they talked each other about their problems. Whereas Kevin had problem about his family, and Marley had problem with his son, then Kevin spoke direct and clear to Marley. It can be seen in the dialogs below:

Marley : What's your point?

Kevin : **My point is, you should call your son.**

Marley : What if he won't talk to me?

Kevin : At least you'll know. Then you could stop worrying about it.

Then you won't have to be afraid anymore. I don't care how mad I was,  
I'd talk to my dad ad. Especially around the holidays.<sup>2</sup>

**Analysis :**

Based on the statement of Kevin in the dialogues, Kevin gave suggestion to Marley, he tried to convey Marley that he should not be afraid to talk again with his son, they met in the church at evening while they saw a singing group sang Christmas song in front of them. On the other side, the researcher identified that Kevin used bald on record strategy because Kevin spoke to Marley directly, clear and unambiguous, "**My point is, you should call your son.**" it meant that Kevin had fulfill the requirements from the bald on record strategy.

Datum 2

**Context :**

In the afternoon Kevin went to grocery to bought groceries, Kevin met Kelly the grocery storekeeper, at the time he had to pay the stuff, Kelly asked him about his mother. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kelly : Where's your mom?

Kevin : **My mom's in the car**<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Duration 01.11.37 -> 01.11.54

<sup>3</sup> Duration 00.53.28 -> 00.53.30



**Analysis :**

Based on dialogs above, Kevin went to groceries at afternoon, Kelly asked to Kevin, it was very rare the child went to the store without his mother or his father, so Kelly wondered why Kevin went to grocery store alone, so she asked him about where his mother was. From the quotations above the researcher identified that Kevin used bald on record strategy because Kevin spoke directly to Kelly, **“My mom's in the car.”** from the conversation was expressed by Kevin to Kelly, it mean that Kevin had used the bald on record strategy because Kevin made it clear.

Datum 3

**Context :**

In the night of Christmas eve, Jeff ordered Pizza, but Buzz ate all the pizza and Kevin did not eat the pizza, he was disappointed to Buzz and attacked Buzz, but Kevin's mother got angry because Kevin acted excessive. Then Kevin got punishment from his mother, he got pissed up and he said terrible words to his mother. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kevin : **I don't want to see you again for the rest of my whole life.**

**And I don't want to see anybody else either.**

Kate : I hope you don't mean that. You'd feel pretty sad if you woke up tomorrow morning and you didn't have a family.<sup>4</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogue above, Kevin argued his mother at night, they got problem because of Kevin's attitude then Kevin was disappointed to his family that treated him like a scum and then Kate punished Kevin to sleep in rooftop. Based on the quotations above, the researcher identified that Kevin used bald on record strategy because Kevin spoke directly to Kate because he disappointed to his family, **“I don't want to see you again for the rest of my whole life. And I don't want to see anybody else either”** seen from the conversation, Kevin said with clear and unambiguous. It mean that Kevin had fulfill the requirements of bald on record strategy.

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<sup>4</sup> Duration 00.12.14 -> 00.12.25

Datum 4

**Context :**

At the evening of christmas day, everybody in Kevin's house was busy,, they packed up their own stuff while Kevin still did not know what should he do. Linnie asked Kevin to sleep with Fuller but Kevin was disappointed. It can be seen in dialog below :

Linnie: You have to sleep on the hide-a-bed with Fuller. If he has something to drink, he's going to wet the bed.

Kevin: **This house is so full of people. It makes me sick! When I grow up and get married, I'm living alone! Did you hear me? I'm living alone! I'm living alone!**<sup>5</sup>

**Analysis :**

From dialogue above, Kevin was mad with Linnie who made him disappointed with his family and Kevin screamed in his house. The researcher identified that Kevin used bald on record strategy because Kevin spoke directly to Linnie and everybody in his house, "This house is so full of people. It makes me sick! When I grow up and get married, I'm living alone! Did you hear me? I'm living alone! I'm living alone!" seen from the conversation, Kevin said with clear and unambiguous. It meant that Kevin had fulfill the requirements of bald on record strategy. From the explanations above, there were four bald on record strategy used by the main character.

**b) Positive Politeness Strategy**

According to Brown and Levinson (1991) positive politeness strategy is directed to the addressee's positive face. This strategy is used to promote high involvement and solidarity. Considering the positive face of person by indicating that in some respects and also positive politeness seeks to establish a positive relationship between parties; respects a person's need to be liked and understood. Based on the data that the researcher found, regarding to positive politeness, the researcher only found three of the data. It can be seen in the discourse below:

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<sup>5</sup> Duration 00.04.38 -> 00.04.57

Datum 1

**Context :**

In the Christmas eve, Kevin went to the store and he saw an Elf woman, he gave compliment to her about her shoes and then asked whereabouts Santa, because he needed to talk with Santa and made wish that he wanted his family to come back.

It can be seen in dialogs below :

Kevin : Hey, nice shoes.

Elf : **Oh, thanks.**

Kevin : Is he still here? It's really important that I see him.

Elf : Well, he's getting in his car. If you hurry, you can catch him.<sup>6</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogues above, the researcher identified that Elf used the positive politeness strategy because Elf put a positive face to Kevin. She appreciated that Kevin complimented her about her shoes. Elf showed a smile at Kevin, it meant that Elf used positive politeness because in the theory it shows that the smile or positive face is a part of the theory, and Elf used this theory to appreciate Kevin's complimented.

Datum 2

**Context :**

After Kevin finished to talk to Elf, Kevin came over to meet Santa in his car and told Santa about Kevin's wish. It can be seen in dialogs below :

Kevin : Okay, this is extremely important. Would you please tell Him that instead of presents this year, I just want my family back. No toys. Nothing but Peter, Kate, Buzz, Megan, Linnie and Jeff. And my aunt and my cousins. And if he has time, my Uncle Frank. Okay?

Santa : **Okay. I'll see what I can do.**<sup>7</sup>

**Analysis :**

Based on the dialogues above, Kevin requested to Santa to make his wish come true, the researcher identified that Santa used the positive politeness strategy because he appreciated Kevin's wish. He just wanted his family back because he missed them so much. Even though Kevin was disappointed to his family

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<sup>6</sup> Duration 01.03.46 -> 01.03.58

<sup>7</sup> Duration 01.04.38 -> 01.04.59

but deep inside his heart he missed them so much, Santa used the positive politeness because this strategy explained that smile or positive face is a condition of the theory. Santa had fulfilled these requirements.

Datum 3

**Context :**

In the night of Christmas day, Kevin went to the church to pray to God, then he met Marley at Church, then Marley advised Kevin to go home because it was already late night and Kevin agreed with Marley. It can be seen in dialogs below :

Marley : You better run along home where you belong. Think about what I said. All right?  
Kevin : Okay.  
Marley : **It's nice talking to you.**  
Kevin : **Nice talking to you.**<sup>8</sup>

**Analysis :**

Based on the dialogue above, Kevin and Marley respected each other, they involuntary met in the church at night, because they got problem in their life and they gave advice to each other, the researcher identified that Kevin and Marley used the positive politeness strategy because they said the same sentences at the end of dialog. Kevin and Marley used the positive politeness, because in this strategy explains that smile or positive face is a condition of the theory. They both had fulfill these requirements. From the explanations above, there were three positive politeness strategies used by the main character

**c) Negative Politeness**

According to Brown and Levinson (1991), negative politeness strategy is satisfying person is negative face by recognizing and respecting the addressee is negative face wants and negative politeness also making a request less infringing. According to the data, the researcher found five data that are categorized into negative politeness. It can be seen in the discourse below:

Datum 1

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<sup>8</sup> Duration 01.12.28 -> 01.12.38

**Context :**

When Kevin asked Jeff whether he should pack up his stuff, but he did not know what he should do, because the child like Kevin was still younger, as we knew the child should not pack up his own stuff by himself. It can be seen in dialog below:

Kevin : **Do you know what I should pack?**

Jeff : Buzz told you, cheek-face. Toilet paper and water.<sup>9</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogue above, Kevin asked Jeff at night when they were busy at their own stuff, the researcher identified that Kevin used the negative politeness strategy because Kevin put a negative face on Jeff, Kevin used that strategy because he did not know what should he does, on the other hand, because he was still a kid, and he did not know how to pack up his stuff.

## Datum 2

**Context :**

Kevin went to store at afternoon to bought toothbrush, Kevin asked the cashier about the toothbrush licence, because he needed to know the toothbrush approved or not. It can be seen in this dialogs below :

Cashier : **How may I help you?**

Kevin : Is this toothbrush approved by the American Dental Association?

Cashier : Well, I don't know. It doesn't say, hon.<sup>10</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogues above, the researcher identified that cashier used the negative politeness strategy because Cashier put a negative face on Kevin, Cashier used that strategy because she did not about Kevin and she treated Kevin like other costumers of her store.

## Datum 3

**Context :**


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<sup>9</sup> Duration 00.04.17 -> 00.04.20

<sup>10</sup> Duration 00.38.50 -> 00.39.00

At the same time, Kevin asked again the cashier about the toothbrush licence, he wanted to find out about that toothbrush. It can be seen in this dialogs below :

Kevin : **Can you please find out?**  
Cashier : Herb.  
Herb : Yeah?  
Cashier : I've got a question here about a toothbrush. Do you know, is this brush approved by the American Dental Association?  
Herb : I don't know.<sup>11</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogues above, Kevin requested the Cashier to find out about the toothbrush, the researcher identified that Kevin also used the negative politeness strategy because Kevin needed to find out about the toothbrush approved or not approved by the American Dental Association, the Cashier called her husband and asked about the toothbrush, but her husband also did not know the answer.

Datum 4

**Context :**

Kevin entered Buzz's room, after he screamed out that he wanted to living alone when he grew up, Kevin asked buzz can he sleep with Buzz in his room, because Kevin did not want to sleep with Fuller. It can be seen in dialog below :

Kevin : **Can I sleep in your room?** I don't want to sleep in the hide-a-bed with Fuller. If he has something to drink, he'll wet the bed.  
Buzz : I wouldn't let you sleep in my room if you were growing on my ass.<sup>12</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogues above, Kevin asked Buzz that he wanted to sleep with him, Kevin did not want to sleep with Fuller because he will wet the bed, the researcher identified that Kevin also used the negative politeness strategy because in this situation Kevin using "can" it mean that Kevin asking his older brother for help, but Buzz did not want to help him.

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<sup>11</sup> Duration 00.39.01 -> 00.39.22

<sup>12</sup> Duration 00.05.29 -> 00.05.40

Datum 5

**Context :**

In the night of christmas day, Buzz ordered pizza for dinner. When the pizza boy came over, everybody went to kitchen for eat their pizza. However, Kevin was late to come so he asked his family about his pizza. It can be seen in dialog below :

Kevin : **Did anyone order me a plain cheese?**

Buzz : Oh, yeah, we did. But if you want any, somebody's gonna have to barf it up, because it's gone.<sup>13</sup>

**Analysis :**

From dialogues above, Kevin asked his family about his pizza, but the pizza had been gone because he was late to come to kitchen where everybody ate the pizza. Researcher identified that Kevin also used the negative politeness strategy because in this situation Kevin using “did” it mean that Kevin tried to be polite because in kitchen there were adults who eat the pizza too.

**d) Off Record**

According to Brown and Levinson (1991), off record strategy is delivering the intention indirectly; it means that the off-record strategy is used by the speaker to achieve a communicative intention indirectly. Based on the data, only three of data that the researcher found in this part. It can be seen in the discourse below :

Datum 1

**Context :**

At the night when Kevin at home and thieves came to get him, Kevin told Marv about where he was and asked Marv to get him before Kevin called the police department. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kevin : **Down here, you big horse's ass!** Come and get me before I

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<sup>13</sup> Duration 00.09.19 → 00.09.27

call the police.  
Marv : Let's get him!<sup>14</sup>

**Analysis :**

Show on the dialogs above, Kevin commanded to Marv to get him before he called police department. The researcher identified that Kevin used the Off-Record Strategy because Kevin spoke indirectly to Marv seen from the first sentence “Down here, you big horse's ass! Come and get me before I call the police”. It meant that Kevin actually wanted to say Harv was criminal, but he used indirectly so that Kevin tried to make Harv angry and asked Harv to chase him before he called the police. By talked like that, Kevin hoped that Harv would understand his wishes, it mean that Kevin used Off Record strategy.

Datum 2

**Context :**

At night of christmas, after Kevin finished to talk to Jeff, Kevin went to Buzz's without knock on the door before and then he called him. It can be seen in this dialogs below :

Kevin : Buzz?

Buzz : Don't you know how to knock, **phlegm-wad**?<sup>15</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogs above, the researcher identified that Buzz used the Off-Record Strategy because Buzz spoke indirectly to Kevin seen from the second conversations Buzz said “you know how to knock, phlegm-wad?” it mean that Buzz actually wanted to say to Kevin that he was helpless, but Buzz used indirectly to Kevin. By talked like that, Buzz hoped that Kevin understood his wish. It meant that Buzz used Off Records because in the theory explains that off record is talking indirectly and Buzz spoke indirectly to Kevin.

Datum 3

**Context :**

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<sup>14</sup> Duration 00.27.23 -> 01.27.27

<sup>15</sup> Duration 00.05.24 -> 00.05.28



Thus, at night of christmas where everybody was busy at their own business to pack up their own stuff, Kevin spoke to Jeff and Megan, Kevin was disappointed about Megan's statement and Jeff agreed with Megan, Kevin replied the statement to Jeff. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kevin : I'm not an idiot!  
Megan : Oh, really? You're completely helpless! Everyone has to do everything for you.  
Jeff : She's right, Kev.  
Kevin : **Excuse me, puke-breath.** I'm a lot smaller than you. I don't know how to pack a suitcase.<sup>16</sup>

#### **Analysis :**

From the dialogues above, the researcher identified that Kevin used the Off-Record Strategy because Kevin spoke indirectly to Jeff, seen from the fourth conversations Kevin said “Excuse me, **puke-breath.** I'm a lot smaller than you. I don't know how to pack a suitcase.” It meant that Kevin wanted to say to Jeff that he was suck but Kevin used indirectly to Jeff. By talked like that, Kevin hope that Jeff understand his wish. It meant that Kevin used Off Record because the theory explains that off record is talking indirectly and Kevin spoke indirectly to Jeff. According to limited of research, the researcher found requested statement that the main character used in this part, as we saw in the first example.

Based on Brown and Levinson theory, from the explanations above it can be concluded there were four kinds of politeness strategies are used by the main character in *Home Alone 1*, they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record strategy.

## **2. The Ways of Using Politeness Strategies**

In this part, the researcher explained about how the main character's ways of using politeness strategies, there are two ways of it, direct communicating and indirect communicating. It can be seen below:

### **a) Direct Communicating**

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<sup>16</sup> Duration 00.04.02 -> 00.04.12

According to Kierkegaard (1991), direct communication happens when a speaker's true intentions is to communicate in his/her verbal message. It expresses the speaker's/sender's needs and desires explicitly. According to the data that the researcher found, there are only four data but the researcher only put two example of direct communicating. It can be seen in the quotation below :

Datum 1

**Context :**

In the night of Christmas eve, Kevin went to church and sat on chair with Marley, they both involuntary met in there because they had bad feeling about themselves, and they talked each other about their problems. Whereas Kevin had problem about his family, and Marley had problem with his son, then Kevin spoke direct and clear to Marley. It can be seen in the dialogs below:

Marley : What's your point?

Kevin : **My point is, you should call your son.**

Marley : What if he won't talk to me?

Kevin : At least you'll know. Then you could stop worrying about it.  
Then you won't have to be afraid anymore. I don't care how mad I was, I'd talk to my dad ad. Especially around the holidays.<sup>17</sup>

**Analysis :**

According to statement of Kevin in the dialogues, the researcher identified that Kevin used direct communicating strategy because Kevin spoke to Marley directly, clear and unambiguous, "**My point is, you should call your son.**" it mean that Kevin had fulfill the requirements from the directly communicating strategy.

Datum 2

**Context :**

Kate gave Kevin punishment because Kevin's attitude at the night, Kate asked Kevin to sleep in rooftop all along, and Kevin disappointed because his family treated him like a scum. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kevin : **I don't want to see you again for the rest of my whole life.**

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<sup>17</sup> Duration 01.11.37 -> 01.11.54

**And I don't want to see anybody else either.**

Kate : I hope you don't mean that. You'd feel pretty sad if you woke up tomorrow morning and you didn't have a family.<sup>18</sup>

**Analysis :**

Based on the dialogues above, when Kevin disappointed that how his family treat him like a scum and then Kate punished Kevin to sleep at night in rooftop. Show on the dialogues, it can be known that Kevin in the *Home Alone* film, the first conversation when Kevin talked to Marley, then Kevin Gave him an advised to call his son, then the second conversations when Kevin talked with Kate that Kevin disappointed to his family and he did not want to see them anymore, in this situation Kevin spoke directly and clear to Marley and Kate. Based on the quotation above the researcher identified that Kevin used the direct communicating to speak to Marley and Kate about his wishes.

**Datum 3**

**Context :**

At the evening of Christmas day, everybody in Kevin's house was busy. They packed up their own stuff while Kevin still did not know what should he do. Linnie asked Kevin to sleep with Fuller but Kevin was disappointed. It can be seen in dialog below :

Linnie: You have to sleep on the hide-a-bed with Fuller. If he has something to drink, he's going to wet the bed.

Kevin: **This house is so full of people. It makes me sick! When I grow up and get married, I'm living alone! Did you hear me? I'm living alone! I'm living alone!**<sup>19</sup>

**Analysis :**

From dialogue above, Kevin mad with Linnie who made him disappointed with his family and Kevin scream in his house, the researcher identified that Kevin used direct communicating because Kevin spoke directly to Linnie and everybody in his house, "This house is so full of people. It makes me sick! When I grow up and get married, I'm living alone! Did you hear me? I'm living alone!

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<sup>18</sup> Duration 00.12.14 -> 00.12.25

<sup>19</sup> Duration -> 04.38 – 04.57

I'm living alone!" seen from the conversation, Kevin said with clear and unambiguous. It meant that Kevin had fulfill the requirements of indirect communicating. From the explanations above, there are three direct communicating used by the main character.

#### **b) Indirect Communicating**

According to Kierkegaard (1991), indirect communication happens when a speaker's true intentions are hidden. Indirect speakers will not make a direct statement or directly answer a question that might cause tension or result in an uncomfortable situation. According to the data that the researcher found, only three of the data in this part but the researcher only put two example of indirect communicating in here. It can be seen in the quotation below:

Datum 1

#### **Context :**

In the night of Christmas eve, Kevin was alone at home and the thieves came to his house and Kevin told Marv about where he was and asked Marv to get him before Kevin called the police department. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Kevin : **Down here, you big horse's ass!** Come and get me before I  
call the police.

Marv : Let's get him!<sup>20</sup>

#### **Analysis :**

From the dialogs above, the researcher identified that Kevin used the indirect communicating Strategy because Kevin spoke indirectly to Marv seen from the first sentence "Down here, you big horse's ass! Come and get me before I call the police" it mean that Kevin wanted to say criminal to Harv but he used indirectly so that Kevin tried to make Harv mad and asked Harv to chase him before he called the police. By talked like that, Kevin hope that Harv understand his wish, it mean that Kevin used indirect communicating.

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<sup>20</sup> Duration 00.27.23 -> 01.27.27

Datum 2

**Context :**

Thus, at night of Christmas where everybody was busy at their own business to packed up their own stuff, Kevin spoke to Jeff and Megan, Kevin disappointed about Megan's statement and Jeff agreed with Megan, Kevin replied the statement to Jeff. It can be seen in dialogs below:

Megan : You're completely helpless! Everyone has to do everything for you.  
Jeff : She's right, Kev.  
Kevin : **Excuse me, puke-breath.** I'm a lot smaller than you.<sup>21</sup>

**Analysis :**

From the dialogs above, the researcher identified that Kevin used the indirect communicating Strategy because Kevin spoke indirectly to Jeff, seen from the fourth conversations Kevin said "Excuse me, puke-breath. I'm a lot smaller than you. I don't know how to pack a suitcase." It means that Kevin actually wanted to say to Jeff that he was helpless but Kevin used indirectly to Jeff. By talked like that, Kevin hoped that Jeff understand his wish, it mean that Kevin used indirect communicating. Based on the quotation above the researcher identified that Kevin used the indirect communicating, first conversation when he talked with Harv and, the second conversations when he talked with Jeff. There are two indirect communicating of the ways to being politeness strategies by the main character.

From the explanations above it can be concluded there were two ways of how main character uses Politeness Strategies in *Home Alone 1* film. First, Direct Communicating: where Kevin spoke directly to Marley and Kate. Second, indirect Communicating: where Kevin spoke indirectly to Marv and Jeff. This finding matched with theory by Kiekegaard, saying that two ways of how using politeness strategy, but the differences from other research findings, the researcher focused on

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<sup>21</sup> Duration 00.04.02 -> 00.04.12

Kevin's utterances and the other characters are being involved while they were in conversation. The researcher found Direct Communicating dominant in this film mostly.

## 5. Conclusion

There are four types of politeness strategies in *Home Alone 1* film. It consist of : Bald on record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness, and last Off record. The types of politeness strategies found Bald on Record as four data, Positive Politeness three data, Negative Politeness five data, and Off Record three data. In Bald on Record, the researcher found suggestion statement that the main character used in the conversation, in Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness, the researcher found request statement that the main character used in conversation, thus, in Off Record, the researcher found command statement that the main character used in the conversation. In conclusion, Negative Politeness mostly dominant used in this movie, because it more polite and in this film the main character often talked to stranger.

The Main Character's Ways of Using Politeness Strategies in *Home Alone 1* , they are direct communicating, the researcher found three data and indirect communicating the researcher found two data. In conclusion, direct communicating mostly dominant used in this film, because the main character often talked direct, clear, and unambiguous.

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